Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, at No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1464.] PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1797. [VOLUME

United States. }
Pennsylvania District, } ss.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT in pursuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable RICHARD PETERS, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to sale at the merchants' coffee-house in this city, on the 27th day of this instant, MAY, at 12 o'clock at noon,

The Schooner or Vessel called

THE BETSEY,

With all and singular her tackel, apparel and furniture (whereof an inventory may be seen at my office) the same having been libelled against and condemned in the said District Court, for the payment of mariner's wages, &c.

William Nichols, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 17th MAY, 1797. } co27M

For St. Croix,

To sail in eight days,

THE BRIG

Twins,

MATTHEW KEELER, Master,

For passage apply to

James Yard,

on Walnut-street wharf.

May 6. §

For Madeira,

The Ship

EDWARD,

James Wickham, Master.

WILL sail in about Eight days, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, at Stamper's wharf, or the Subscriber.

John Donnaldson.

May 11. §8t

N. B. The Edward is intended to return direct to this port, and will take in freight at Madeira.

For Baltimore,

The Ship

HARRIOT,

THOMAS MOORE, Commander;

A fine fast sailing ship, and is expected to sail the 21st inst. Freight will be taken very low, if immediately applied for, to the captain on board at Willcox's wharf, or to

Peter Kuhn.

N. B. The consignees of goods on board the above ship from Hamburg, will please to be expeditious in delivering their permits, as she is now discharging.

MAY 17. d4t

For Charter,

The Ship

ÆRIAL,

JOHN TARRIS, Master,

NOW lying at Albertson's wharf, South-wark—burthen 3300 barrels, in compleat order to take in a cargo.

For terms apply to

Gurney & Smith.

May 15 §

For sale,

The fast sailing Schooner

Yateman,

White-oak frame—built in the state of Virginia in the year 1796—57 feet 3 inches keel, 17 feet 10 inches beam, 8 feet 3 inches hold—burthen 90 tons—is said to carry 600 barrels—completely fitted and ready to receivea cargo: For further particulars enquire of Ross and Simson, No. 121, South Front-street.

April 3 §

Ross & Simson,

Have for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF PRIME

St. Domingo Cotton,

Superior Old Lisbon Wine in Pipes

Excellent India Market

Teneriffe Wine,

In Madeira Casks

A few Quarter Chests best

Fresh Hyson and Hyson Skin } TEAS

Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads, and

Coffee in Tierces

March 7. ||tf

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that a further assessment of fifteen dollars is levied on each share, payable in the following instalments—viz.

One quarter immediately.
One quarter on the 1st of June.
One quarter on the 1st September.
One quarter on the 1st Dec. next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed that on their neglecting to pay the same as above directed, the several forfeitures directed by the Constitution, willl be exacted.

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, *Treasurer.*

May 15 §1m

For Sale,

At this Office,

No. 119 Chesnut-street,

A few copies of a late Report of a Committee of the Senate, on the subject of the

GEORGIA LANDS.

March 13 §

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.

No. 8 Chesnut-Street,

Have for Sale

FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.

March 6. §

Stated Sales

AT AUCTION,

For DRY GOODS.

Thursday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benson.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street, Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.

Tuesday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street. Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.

Wednesday { Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

At the MERCHANTS' COFFEE house, in Philadelphia, on the 15th day of June, at 8 o'clock in the evening, if not before disposed of at private sale,

40,931 1-2 acres of land, on the waters of Wheeling and Fishing creeks, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. The soil is remarkably fertile; and besides a large body of meadow, there are considerable improvements on the premises. These lands were patented in 1787. On payment of part of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the printer.

MAY 15. §tS

Valuable Lands, Mills, &c. in Georgia.

On Saturday, the first day of July next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-house in Philadelphia, will be sold by auction, for a liberal credit, the following estates—

In the State of GEORGIA.

No. I.

A CERTAIN *TRACT OF LAND*, containing 100,697 1-2 acres, situate in the county of Montgomery, formerly the county of Washington, on the east side of Ohoory river, and the waters of the Altamaha, and about one mile above the mouth of Pendleton's creek, and in the neighbourhood of Mill creek. The improvements on this tract of land, consisting of the most complete Grist and Saw MILLS in the southern country, having cost at least 20,000 dollars within these two years. The timber is of the finest quality, and the quagtity is not to be exhausted.

2.

A tract of very valuable land in Franklin county, lying on the waters of Oconee, containing about 75,000 acres.

3.

A tract adjoining or near to No. 2, containing about 25,000 acres.

4.

Two millions and five hundred thousand acres of land, being an vndivided part of all that tract of valuable country, including islands, situated on the Mobile Bay, Albahama, Tom Bigby, and Mississippi Rivers, which was granted by the State of Georgia to James Gunn, and others, by the name of "The Georgia Company", in fee.

5.

Thirty shares in the Tennessee Company, each share being about 10,000 acres, or one four hundredth and twentieth part of the said Tennessee Company's purchase, being so much of the tract of country, granted by the State of Georgia to Matthias Maher and Zachariah Cox, in fee.

☞ This piece of property may, in the option of the purchaser, or his assigns, be offered to Zachariah Cox, for the sum of 175,000 dollars, in two years from the 21st March 1796, who is obliged by his special bond, to take the same, *if offered to him*, at that time, and pay for the same, within six months after the expiration of the said two years. This bond is sold with the land.

By order of

Henry Pratt, T. W. Francis, John Miller, jun. John Ashley, Jacob Baker, } *Assignees of James Greenleaf.*

EDWARD FOX, Auctioneer.

May 15 mwftS

All persons who have any demands

Against the estate of John Finlay, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts properly attested on or before the 20th of May next—and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

ROBERT HENDERSON, JOHN M'CARA, } *Administrators*

April 26.

TEAS.

A FEW chests of Imperial, Hyson Skin and Souchong Teas of a superior quality for sale at the store of the subscriber, the north-west corner of Market and Third-streets.

Patent Shot.

ALSO,

A large CELLAR to be let at a very low rent. Enquire as above of RICHARD WISTAR.

April 29. stu&th1m

Translations.

MEMORIALS, advertisements, epistolary, and other writings in French and English, undertaken by Samuel Chandler, A. M. translator of Le Moniteur, L'Observateur, Les Quatre Fils Aymons, L'Heroine Americain, and many other French authors.

S. C. has been in the habit of compiling for the most approved publications, & occasionally attending where the hurry of business may require his immediate attendance.

Encouraged and assisted by gentlemen of abilities, he proposes publishing by subscription, a work in French and English, by the title of *The American Spectator*. The prospectus may be seen at his lodgings, No. 67, *Arch-street.*

April 27. †

To be Sold,

A three story brick House, with suitable back buildings;

SITUATE in Vine-street, No. 88, completely finished, and free of ground-rent: It has a neat back yard, in which is a cistern, and new pump for rain water—commodious cellars are underneath the whole, in which is a dry well bricked up, that will hold ice. This property is well calculated for a boarding house. For particulars apply at the premises.

Immediate possession will be given, or so as to suit a purchaser.

MAY 15. 3awtf

300 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain Christopher F. Parnell, sailed from Boston, on or about the 27th of October last, in the sloop Union, with a valuable cargo, bound to Baltimore, but went off to the West-Indies where he sold the vessel and cargo. On or about the first inst. he was apprehended (as a suspicious character) in this town, and examined before several magistrates, but for the want of sufficient proof to detect him in his villany he was discharged.

The fact is, the said Parnell is a villain, and is attempting to defraud sundry persons to the amount of 20,000 dollars.

He left this town about the 10th inst. he rode in a chair (painted green) drawn by a grey mare, and went on the Newbern road, but on this side Trenton, took the road of Fayetteville, and most probably is passing through the back part of the state into the western countries.

He had when he left this town, upwards of 2000 dollars in gold, and about 7000 dollars in bank notes.

Parnall is a small man, about 30 years of age, much pock-marked, and has long black hair, remarkable small eyes, and has a down look when spoken to.

Whoever will secure the said Parnell, and the money he has with him, and give information to Benj. Williams of Baltimore, John Hogg, Esq. at Hillsborough, to Mr. A. Jocelin, of this town, or to the subscriber, who is in pursuit of the villain, shall receive the above reward.

ABNER CRAFT.

Wilmington, (N. C.) April 26, 179 §

To be sold at private sale,

A TWO story dwelling house and lot of ground in the city of Burlington, state of New-Jersey, in a healthy and pleasant situation. The house is of brick, containing four good sized rooms, with a convenient kitchen and cellar. The lot, on which is a stable, &c. contains about an acre of land of the best quality, with a front sufficient to admit two or three large houses, independent of that part at present occupied by the house.

For further particulars enquire of Joseph M'Ilvaine, Esq. in Burlington, or Joseph Reed, No. 214, High-street, Philadelphia.

May 12. co2w

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company, will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday, 10 o'clock, the 12th June next.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Sec'ry.

May 12. fr 4w.

Received by the Indostan,

From Madras,

A SMALL invoice consisting of the following Coast Goods, viz.

Blue Cloths
Long Cloths, 14 punjums
Do. do. fine
Madrass Handkerchiefs, and
Book Muslins

WILLING & FRANCIS.

March 27. 3aw.

Georgetown Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the Legislature o the state of Maryland on the 29th December 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmac river.

"*And be it enacted*, that the said directors or any two of them shall and may require any sum or sums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of said bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover in the name of the company such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid: And the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the newspapers herein before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares so neglected or refused to be paid to the use and benefit of the company."

The above extract is published for the information of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made—they are as follow: On the 1st November, 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th MAY, 1796, 40 dollars; an the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1st September, 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1st November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all delinquents.

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.

Georgetown, MAY 1, 1797. 1aw3m

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale —This Lottery will positively commence drawing the 29th day of May next—Check books for registering and examination in this, the City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries, now drawing, are kept—also information where Tickets in Washington, No. 2, and Patterson may be had—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at ten dollars each, and as soon as issued, Tickets in all the other Lotteries authorized by the Legislature of this state will be for sale.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends who wish to sell bank stock, certificates, bills of exchange or notes, houses, land, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN.

April 8. 2aw

For Sale,

The time of an indented Negro Man Servant,

Who has nine years to serve; can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Enquire at No. 127, Chesnut-street.

May 15. d4t

A FEW BOXES OF

Bologna Saufages,

Of a superior quality, to be Sold at No. 199, South Front-Street.

April 20 eotf

Wanted to hire,

In the city of Philadelphia or neighborhood,

A Malt-house and Brewery.

For further particulars please apply to the Printer hereof.

May 5. §2w

Just Imported,

IN the ship Woodrop Sims, Capt. Hodgson, from Canton, and for sale by the Subscriber, at Mrs. Kinsey's, corner of Second and Pine-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson and Gunpowder } Teas all fresh and of excellent quality.

Also,

A few Nankeens.

C. HAIGHT.

April 17 dtf

Notice.

AGREEABLY to charter, is hereby given to the members of "The Corporation for the relief of poor and distressed Presbyterian Ministers, and of the poor and distressed widows and children of Presbyterian Ministers," that a meeting of said corporation will be holden in the second Presbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, on the 23d instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M. for the dispatch of all such business as may then be brought before the Board.

ASHBEL GREEN, *Sec'ry of the Corporation.*

May 1. §

NOW LANDING,

From on board of the ship GEORGE BARCLAY, Capt. CHARLES M'ALESTER, from Calcutta, the following GOODS, viz.

Cossas	Punjum Cloths
Hummums	Gurrahs
Guzeenahs	India Calicoes
Emerties	Cotton Checks
Mamoodies	Mulmuls
Sahans	Red and Blue Bernagou hkfs
Tickerics	Patna do.
Jollas	Santipore do.
Carridarries	Plain, striped and flowered fine muslins
Maragunges	Ginghams
Baftas, various sorts	Taffetics
Sattin Romals	Bandanno red hks.

ALSO,

300 Casks Sugar
40 Boxes do.
165 Bags do.
70,000 lb. weight heavy black Pepper
40,000 lb. weight Ginger
20 Tons Hemp in Bales
9 Pipes East-India Spirits

For sale by PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

May 4. dtf

Maurice Moynihan,

No. 81, North Second-street,

A few doors above Arch-street,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has for wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms, a general assortment of Queen's Ware, gilt and cut tumblers, plain and flowered quart, pint, half pint gill and half gill do. exact measures, decanters and wine glasses; gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bowls, and china in sets and separate; pocket bottles: Schuylkill and Jersey country quart and half gallon bottles; Dry Goods, &c. &c.

N. B. Crates put up with care at the shortest notice.

May 11 dtf

Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last. a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

Notice.

April 3d, 1797.

THE Managers of the Canal Lottery, No. II, an nounce to the public, that the drawing will positively commence on the twenty-ninth of May next. Tickets to be had of either of the managers, and at the Canal Office.

WM. MOORE SMITH, Sec'y.

April 3 mth, t29thM

This Day is Published,

Price 25 Cents,

By JOHN ORMROD,

NO. 41 CHESNUT-STREET,

A DISCOURSE,

Delivered on the 22d of February, 1797,

At the FUNERAL of

The Rev. GILBERT TENNENT SNOWDEN, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Cranberry, in the State of New-Jersey,

By the Rev. *SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH D. D.* President of the College of New Jersey

March 11 §

This Day is Published,

BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers,

rice One Dollar and twenty-five cents.

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,

By John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,

Of South-Carolina,

L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 mwf

William Haydon,

Drawing Master, from London;

WHERE he studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science. He attends young ladies and gentlemen at their respective houses. His terms are six dollars per month for attendance three times per week; likewise all kind of ornamental painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

A line directed to W. Haydon, No. 26, Pear street, will be immediately attended to.

W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous, where there are several pupils in the same family; as he makes no alteration in his terms if there are two or three to teach in one family.

May 9. d1w

THE holders of Robert Morris and John Nicholson's notes and acceptances, deposited as collateral securities for the engagements of Edward Fox and James Greenleaf, are requested to

TAKE NOTICE

That the subscribers, at the request and by the authority of the holders of near nine tenths of the amount of the paper above alluded to, have received from George Simpson, Esq. an assignment of the trust under which the said notes and acceptances are secured, together with all the deeds and obligations thereunto attached—therefore any application for sale of any part of said property is to be made to

THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
HENRY PRATT,
JOHN MILLER, jun.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

March 2. m&th†f

CLARET

OF THE

Vintage of 1792,

In cases of 24 and 30 bottles each,

FOR SALE BY

RUNDLE & LEECH.

March 29 mwftf

GOLD AND SILVER

Bullion.

THE highest price in ready money will be given for gold or silver bullion, old gold or silver, or gold dust, at No. 29, North Seventh-street.

April 20 2aw6w

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company,

May 1st, 1797.

THE STOCKHOLDERS

WHO are in arrears for any sums due on their respective shares, are requested to pay the same.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Treasurer.

10 m4w

Mr. Pickering's Letter to Gen. Pinckney.

A few copies of the above interesting paper, may be had at the office of the Gazette of the United States.

MAY 13 §

Just arrived,

In the brigs Twins and Fame,

A quantity of Havanna and St. Croix

Sugars,

Of the first quality.

—ON HAND,—

Choice JAMAICA SPIRITS & St. Croix RUM

James Yard,

On Walnut-street Wharf.

May 3 d1ot

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spanish Brown } in hhds

For Sale by

PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 18.

Translated from the " COURIER DES DEPARTEMENS."

The following letter, written by an emigrant of distinction, who has withdrawn to Baden, was intercepted:

"You may rely on it (says the author) that the Czar Paul detests the republican notions; his rough and obstinate disposition will serve the cause of kings. I do not think of peace, although the count d'Ekestein is at Paris on the part of the emperor. This minister of the moment is the friend of the emigrants; he has pensioned several of them; I do not know a man more anti-democratic than he. From these data you will conclude, my friend, that the cabinet of Vienna does not wish for, and that it will not make, peace. All that it does is to dazzle the eyes of the populace, and to throw all the blame of wishing to continue the war on the French government; so that we are to expect new struggles and more battles."

MOLIERE has ludicrously made his physician reverse the position of the heart; and anatomists have proved, amongst the anomals of nature, the verification of his fancy. In the fashionable world, as great a change has taken place in our own time; for the heart that used to pant *above the tucker*, now beats *below the waist*.

Every thing is perfectly tranquil at Paris. The inscriptions of citizens on the register of elections are more numerous than at any former period of the revolution, and the elections promise to be conducted without tumult or cabal. The shock which has been given to the public credit of England, will contribute essentially to the consolidation of the power of the French government, and to the prevention of any clandestine efforts at this critical moment to retard the march of the constitution. [*N. Y. Minerva.*]

Our correspondent observes, and not, perhaps unjustly—That since the President's Proclamation convening both houses of Congress, conjecture has been endeavouring to fix upon the measures to be adopted in our present embarrassed situation of affairs. One opinion is, that an *Embargo* will ensue; but a step so fatal to the country interest, would not meet with general approbation, nor would it, if long continued, be favorable to the Treasury—If it be temporary, or made to last one, two, or three months only, it could not produce very serious evils to those on whom it would be meant to operate, but the effects would be pretty sensibly felt by us. Yet, unless an embargo take place, and while there exists a possibility that vessels may go and return safe from the West Indies, many will risk shipments, and of course hazard their credit, and with it the interests of those they are connected with. One consequence must be, that country produce would fall to nearly the old prices, and enable people to live something cheaper than at present; but then West India productions would rise out of all proportion to the fall of ours. On the whole, an embargo seems to be as little to be wished as the capturing of our vessels—both are pregnant with evils—To avoid both seems however, impracticable.

What then is to be done? Some say, dispatch a special envoy to France, as we did to Great-Britain—but he must be of principles congenial to those of the Directory, or he will experience the fate of general Pinckney. If we send Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Madison, or any other, whose politics are of the same cast, we may perhaps get a treaty, but it will be little better than a declaration of war. France, elated by her successes, will not listen to any terms short of an absolute renunciation of our treaty with England. If the ambassador makes such a treaty, we should certainly refuse ratifying it, and then war ensues most inevitably. There is no alternative. In the mean time, while the envoy is gone, vigorous preparations for defence should be going forward, and our readiness to repel insult, be co-extensive with the disposition, on the part of others, to give it. After the patience with which depredations on our property has been borne, and after evincing a strong desire to maintain peace at the expense of almost unbounded sacrifices, the PEOPLE, by whom are meant to be understood REAL AMERICANS, would cordially unite in a very sincere abhorrence of their unrighteous oppressors, and those who advocate them—Against the former they would act with the energy of union if hostility became necessary—The latter would probably be compelled to seek an asylum in their *favorite country*, or undergo the treatment experienced by the enemies of American independence at the beginning of our revolution—This would be perfectly reasonable; for no man who is a friend to the enemies of his country, and an open enemy to that country, should, in times of trouble, when their underhand contrivances may be detrimental, be permitted to live there. [*N. Y. D. A.*]

LONDON, *March* 15.

Ministers have a kind of precedent for the late act of council, which their adherents have not yet quoted, in their justification, and as it happened in the good times of Charles II. it would undoubtedly have great weight. This was when the famous lord Shaftesbury advised the king to shut up the exchequer. The ministers have, indeed, done much more than that desperate minister attempted, for by their profusion they leave every department of the public service in arrear, and by requiring the bank to stop payment, they have at once refused to pay the just demands of the public debtor, and rapaciously seized on all the property of individuals in every deposit to which their grasp could extend.

The people in London flock in crowds to the bank to demand payment in specie. Paris, on the other hand, is perfectly tranquil. The people here crowd no where but to the tavern and the theatre.

Some of the Paris papers gives the title of missionaries to the convicts who were landed in Wales—No doubt from the similarity of object which they had in view with those which have dictated and distinguished most missionaries—a spirit of devastation and plunder.

Ministers complain that the honest indiscretion of Mr. Windham has frequently proved hurtful to their cause. His late contemptuous observation about the savings of candle ends and bits of cheese was thought rather personal to some who have supported this just and necessary war, but who now hesitate at the expence, as they are in danger of being scratched.

Chenier, the poet and member of the council of five hundred, lately fought a duel with citizen Kerbourg; Chenier had thought proper to treat some civilities which the latter had shewn to his mistress, in rather a choleric manner, which the other resented by a box on the ear, and a kick on the breech. The poet claimed the privilege of ink and lampoon upon this insult, but was informed by his friend that the muses had nothing to do with the affairs, and his mistress refused to see him any more until he had added the trophies of the hero to the laurels of the poet. Chenier challenged his adversary, whom he severely wounded, and he is now employed in recording his victory in "Pindaric ode."

Petition for the dismissal of the present Ministry.

GUILDHALL, London, March 24.

ADDRESS AND PETITION.

Yesterday being appointed for the holding of a Common Hall of the Livery of the city of London, the Guildhall about twelve o'clock was crowded with the Liverymen, in the place allotted, and all the galleries round that end where the Lottery is drawn, were filled with ladies and gentlemen.

At one o'clock the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and other City Officers took their places, and it was impossible not to observe with what ardour and acclamation Aldermen Combe, Skinner, Newman, and some others were received, when they bowed in passing the Livery, while marks of insulting disapprobation were shown to others.

The Court being opened with the usual formalities, the Lord Mayor opened the proceedings by saying, that in consequence of a requisition made by a competent number of Liverymen, he had convened them to take into consideration a motion to be made, "That an humble Address and Petition be presented to his Majesty upon "the present alarming state of public affairs, and praying him to dismiss his "present Ministers from his Councils for-"ever, as the first step towards obtaining "a speedy, honourable, and permanent "Peace." This subject, his Lordship said, he would leave to their decision, without making any observation whatever.

Mr. Waddington then came forward. He was delegated, he said, to present to them that day, a motion of the utmost importance to themselves and to their country. A system had for a long time past been pursued, of erecting a barrier between the crown and the people, but he trusted that the time was now arrived when the avenues of the throne would once more be opened, never more to be closed. There was once a time when Englishmen knew how to claim their just, hereditary, and indefeasible rights, and knowing how to claim, they knew also how to assert them. But unhappily of late, measures had too successfully been taken to shut the mouths of the people, and in proportion as their voice was stifled, were their grievances encreased. They had seen, from time to time, all their liberties abridged, their public meetings prohibited, and even an attempt made to defeat the unquestionable right of the Liverymen of London to assemble in Common-Hall that day. The period was at length arrived, when their misery or happiness depended on themselves. He would forbear at present to dwell on the dreadful calamities which the Ministers of the crown had brought upon their country. If he were disposed to do so, they were far too numerous for recapitulation; and it was not now his purpose to reproach the frailties of human nature. The Livery of the City of London would not this day cry out for punishment, tho' they must claim redress:—They sought not "indemnity for the past," but "security for the future."

It was, however, impossible for them to shut their eyes against the impoverished, graded and miserable condition to which the nation was reduced. They must see the horrors of a destructive war, devouring up their resources—the nation depopulated, bankrupt, and yet these very Ministers, who brought this mighty ruin upon them, still retain their places, and pursue the same course of measures. They could not forget the conduct of these Ministers in the memorable 27th of February, and observing all these things they must imitate the spirit and vigour of their ancestors. The only remedy for these complicated evils, was peace; but peace, while the present administration continued, was not to be expected. Feeling then the present, and dreading the final misfortunes that threatened them in the climax of these measures, he made no doubt of their unanimously concurring in the motion he was about to propose.

He then moved the Address and Petition to his Majesty, as already stated, and was seconded by a Liveryman, whose name we do not know.

On the show of hands, it appeared to be carried unanimously; but on a more scrutinous examination it was found that there were five or six hands held up against it.

The Lord Mayor then declared that the question was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Waddington again came forth with a Petition to his Majesty, which he said, he should propose without any comment; for comments could only obscure that which needed no elucidation. He then proposed the Petition to his Majesty, couched in very strong language, expressing that they approached the Throne in deepest affliction, and after enumerating all the effects that flowed from the miscarriages of the present war, and after ascribing them all to the misconduct of his Majesty's Ministers, humbly solicits him as the only means of procuring a peace, so much wished and wanted by the nation, to dismiss from his Councils forever his Ministers and secret advisers.

Mr. Alderman Skinner seconded this motion in a very temperate and sensible speech. He considered the happiness of them to depend in a great measure on the adoption of the Petition now presented to them. He had been for upwards of thirty years a Liveryman of that city, and never did he know any question agitated, that approached in importance the subject that was now before them. They saw the ruin that was brought upon the country, a ruin so nearly complete, that it was difficult to think how that completion could be averted. The most likely means of averting it would obviously be a peace, but the administration of the country was wholly devoted to the continuance of the war. He had revolved this subject very seriously in his mind, and he would tell them what was the result of his deliberations—He was sure that they would never think of ascribing to him any other motives but those of the public welfare, with which was connected intimately, that of the Corporation to which he had the honour to belong. In the whole of his public conduct they could perceive nothing which had any other object than the discharge of his duty, and the forwarding of their interests. That was his highest honour, his greatest gratification, and the only reward that he ever did or ever would accept.

To consider the state of national affairs, to which he before aimed, it would be necessary to contrast the circumstances of the country, as they stood at the commencement of the war in 1792, with its present situation. In the year 1792, the debt of the nation amounted to about two hundred and twenty millions, the interest for which was about nine millions three hundred thousand pounds, or there-about. The annual expenditure was about sixteen millions, its income as much, and we were going on very well. Since the present war the debt of the country had increased one hundred and seventy-five millions, and upwards; and the whole of it at present was four hundred millions, the interest upon which was 12 millions and upwards. Our annual expenditure was twenty millions, to defray which we had about sixteen millions of income.—Taking the case of the country then as men would that of an individual, how was it possible, without bankruptcy, that things could be made to go on? But, unfortunately, a national bankruptcy had already taken place, and bad as our situation was at present, what were our prospects for the future? Of the loan of last year, three millions remained yet unpaid, and, of course, still to be provided for. The Minister had just concluded another loan of twelve millions, and should the war continue, must before Michaelmas raise forty millions more. This was a serious and alarming consideration. In 1792, the Consols were at 90 or 91; at the present moment they were at 50 and under all these accumulated disadvantages of bankruptcy, decay of trade depreffion of credit, &c. &c. how the country was to be retrieved, was a consideration which could scarcely be looked at without the utmost dismay.

He congratulated the company on the almost perfect unanimity which they displayed on the motion first proposed to them; and this led him to say a little on the manner in which the decisions of Common-Halls had frequently been treated. He had heard it often asserted, that the sense of the Common-Hall did not convey the sense of the Livery of London. This he undertook positively to deny. He was then addressing upwards *three thousand* gentlemen, who approved the measures proposed to them with almost perfect unanimity. The Livery of London consisted of from eight or nine thousand persons who had been summoned, and called upon by public advertisement to attend this meeting. When three thousand of this number appeared, with only a very few individuals to oppose them, he maintained that their sentiments, thus publicly given, were those of that Livery of London; because, if there was any considerable number of a different opinion, the Hall, the regular place for giving their decision, was open to receive them. But it was alledged that a ballot in the respective Wards had generally contradicted the opinions expressed in the meeting of the Common Hall. How were these ballots conducted? Under the inspection of persons in authority from the Treasury, the Customs, the Bank, the India House—In fine, under such controul, that the Liverymen, without ruin to themselves, were not at liberty to vote in favour of their real sentiments. Upon those grounds he was warranted to maintain, that the Common-Hall alone pronounced the real sense of the Liverymen of London.

Before he sat down, there was one subject more, which, though not connected with the present one, he would nevertheless incidentally mention—This was the plan now now going forwards for building Wet Docks at Wapping. The success of such a measure would irretrievably ruin some thousands of the families of worthy citizens. He spared no pains or endeavours to oppose it, and any of them who should call upon him at any time, should find him a steady assistant, ready to devote his time and his labour—every exertion within his means to defeat the scheme of the merchants.

This speech was received with the loudest applause.

Mr. Alderman Newnham spoke in so low a tone of voice, that we could collect but very little of a speech which he read from a sheet of paper. He said, however, that he had been one of that Livery about 50 years, and always observed that progressively, from time to time, one or other of our privileges had been occasionally frittered away. But the strides made towards despotism in the last few years exceeded all that had been in the many preceeding ones; and it was only by some vigorous exertions, to which the business of the present day might be a prelude, that the liberties of the people could be restored, and the country preserved from destruction. He enumerated, under five different heads, the progressive invasions made by Government on the rights and interests of the subject, and concluded by recommending the adoption of the present motion.

The opinions of the worthy Alderman corresponding with those of the meeting, and his venerable age produced a respectful silence in the Hall during his Speech, which was scarcely audible.

The question was then put, and carried, with the same acclamation as the former one.

Mr. Waddington moved, That the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and City members be requested to present this Petition to his Majesty on the throne.

Mr. Hanson, said, as the City of London had of late so little access or intercourse with the Throne, he was happy in the opportunity of seconding the present motion—which was carried as before.

Mr. Taddy moved, that it be signed by the Town Clerk; which being seconded, was also carried in the same manner.

Mr. Hanson, after some sarcastical remarks on the conduct of those who endeavoured to prevent the present meeting, and passing an eulogium on those whose honorable perseverance produced it, moved the thanks of the Hall to the forty-three independent Liverymen, who have so honorable defended the rights and privileges of the City of London, which was seconded and carried as the former.

Mr. Hanson next said, that he had another motion to propose, which he doubted not they would cheartully assent to. It could not so soon have escaped their remembrance, that for the advantages which might result from their present meeting, they were indebted to the constitutional conduct of the Common Council, who resisted every allurement and every influence that could be used, in order to secure them in their undoubted privileges. They had lately been assembled for a purpose of a most extraordinary nature. When persons met for objects of advantage to their country, they might properly be called a Council; but when they assembled for purposes averse to their liberties and interests, they might with equal propriety be denominated a Cabal. In this sort of description, the gentlemen alluded to, refused to be included, and he therefore moved the thanks of the meeting to the Common Council of the City of London, for declining to give any opinion on the propriety or expediency of calling a Common Hall.

Mr. Wm. Smith, M. P. most cordially seconded the motion of thanks to a set of gentlemen, through whose means he had an opportunity of addressing them; for if he had been precluded from addressing them then as a Liveryman, as the law now stood, he should not have in his power of addressing them, or any other meeting, so numerously attended, at all. The conduct of the Common Council on that occasion was strongly contrasted with that of their worthy chief magistrate (for whatever he might think of this strange proceeding, he must call him worthy while sitting in that chair.) Speaking, however, as a citizen of London, he could not forbear to say that the conduct of the Lord Mayor, in endeavoring to shield his refusal to assemble a common hall, under the sanction of an opinion of the court of common council, did meet, and should ever meet with his highest disapprobation. He had known his lordship for many years, and must do him the justice to say, that as a private gentleman his life was irreproachable; and as a merchant he had always displayed the diligence, punctuality, and integrity which became that character. Some time afterwards he went into another course of life, and became a servant of the executive government. In that capacity also he conducted himself very meritoriously; and by his œconomy and honesty saved several thousand pounds to the public purse, which, it was well known, had been plundered by his predecessors. But, unfortunately, it seemed that, in his present situation, he could not entirely divest himself of the other character of a servant of the executive government. The voice, however, of the common council recalled him to a better recollection.

He congratulated the meeting on the unanimity which, with the exception of five or six gentlemen, now prevailed amongst them. He honoured those few gentlemen, for the firmness they displayed in support of their opinions, though in truth he must say there was nothing besides their firmness, for which he could honor them. When only so few persons amongst 9000 of the Liverymen of London could be prevailed upon by any influence to come forward in the face of their fellow citizens, and oppose the business of the day, it was fair to infer, that amongst the whole 9000, there were no more than those five or six individuals, who sincerely entertained sentiments averse to the present propositions. Whatever may afterwards be effected by influence, compulsion, or corruption, more powerful than the other two, it could never be supposed to express the sense of the Liverymen of London.

He expected the happiest effects to flow from the resolutions of this day, which would evince to the whole kingdom that the metropolis was sincere and ardent in its wishes for peace, and would not entrust the conclusion of it with a set of men who had conducted the war with as much inconsideration and folly as they had originally engaged it. It was well known that there generally prevailed through all the nation, a desire for peace; but this was the first time that it had been publicly and explicitly avowed by any great public body, and he hoped that the example once given would speedily be followed by all the great towns in the kingdom.

The lord mayor next presented himself, but was, at first, exceedingly ill received. He did not mean, he said, that day to have troubled them with any address, but he hoped his fellow-citizens would reflect, that if their first magistrate would not attempt to defend himself when attacked, he was unworthy the situation to which they had elected him. He thanked not the honorable gentlemen for the compliments he paid him—the honor and integrity of his character needed no testimony from him. He had been forty years a member for the city of London; and the propriety of his conduct in that capacity, as well as in private life, he believed, no man would gainsay, for no man did he ever do an injury. What opinion his fellow-citizens entertained of him, was proved by their electing him into three successive Parliaments; and their sense of the manner in which he discharged his duty as their representative, was shewn by the thanks which he had the honor to receive from them. He had been employed in the service of the executive government, and was entrusted with an important part of the public purse. Did he discharge that trust honestly? Witness, after the length of his important employments, the scantiness of his fortune—and what temptation for mal-administration was there in a man, who coveted neither honors nor emoluments.

How dared the honorable gentleman to then assert, that he was a man incapable of distinguishing between his gratitude to the executive government, and his duty as chief magistrate of the city of London? He was no longer a servant of the executive government, and he would not say at the same time that he was unthankful for the confidence they repoled in him. But his fortune was not mended by that confidence—he owed every thing to his fellow citizens, and his highest ambition was to discharge the duties of his high office with justice, with liberality, and with honor. As to the immediate subject of the charge made against him, he would say that when the requisition was made to him to call a common hall, he thought it proper to take some time to consider of it. He afterwards consulted the court of common council merely as friends, whose advice might be of service to him; but determined that ultimately his own judgment should govern his decision. It should also be considered that in consulting the court of common council, he was by no means singular, as his predecessors had done the same on similar occasions. His lordship concluded with professions of attachment to his country and to the livery of London.

The question was then put, and carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Hanson reminded them of the resolution of the last hall, and its reprobation of money being sent out of the country without the consent or knowledge of Parliament, at a time when it was sitting. They instructed their representatives upon that occasion; but some gentlemen in that situation represented their constituents, some represented the ministry, and others represented themselves.—Mr. Alderman Combe, on that occasion, represented his constituents, and had his colleagues done the same, we might not now have been reduced to a national bankruptcy. He then proposed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Alderman Combe, their worthy representative, & was seconded by Mr. Waithman, which was carried in the same manner as the other propositions.

Mr. Waithman moved, That the resolutions be printed in all the morning and evening papers, which was seconded by Mr. Cox, and agreed to.

The Court then adjourned.

Chocolate and Mustard

Manufactured as usual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon—suitable for exportation or home consumption—

For Sale by
John Haworth.
No. 98 south Front street.

May 18 th4w

Millinery Room,

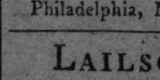
No. 136 Market-street.

MISS CHRYSTAL

TAKES an early opportunity of acquainting her Friends that she has received by the WILLIAM PENN, a variety of NEW MILLINERY, &c. which she hopes to be able to shew them in a few days.

May 18 §30t

Brig GAYOSA



For SALE,

On Saturday, the 20th inst.
At the Merchants Coffee-House.

At 7 o'clock in the evening,

SHE will be in good order, having been just hove down, and may take in a cargo immediately, and be sent to sea at little or no expense. Inventory to be seen, and terms made known at the time of sale.

Philad. May 18. §tS

To be rented,

And Possession given immediately,

A large, commodious Stone Dwelling-House,

STABLE, Coach-House and Garden, situate at the lower end of Germantown, about five and a half miles from the City.

Apply to
JOSEPH SHOEMAKER,
No. 120 North Second-street.

May 18 4

Landing,

From the schooner Swallow, Doane, master, from Gonaives, at Clifford's wharf,

340 Bags COFFEE,
24 Bales COTTON.

For Sale by
John Clark.
No. 55 north Water-street.

May 18 §

Caution.

THE Public are hereby forewarned against trusting the step-daughter of the Subscriber, and her mother, his second wife. Repeated misconduct compels him to forbid any person to give them credit on his account, as he will pay no debts of their contracting after this date.

LUNO BROWN.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1797 18—¶th3t

LAILSON'S CIRCUS,

South Fifth-Street.

The Performances at the NEW CIRCUS
This Evening, May 18,
Will begin by a Grand Parade of Equestrian Performers of both sexes.
A Grand Display of Horsemanship.
Mr. Lailson will pick up several Handkerchiefs in a single tour round the Circus.
The DUEL ON HORSEBACK,
In a forcible manner.
A Pantomime on Horseback, called
The DEATH OF BUCEPHALUS.
After which, the laughable scene of the Taylor and his Horse.
By desire of a respectable number of persons, (for the last time) the evening's entertainment to conclude by a grand historical pantomime, called

The American Heroine.

Box, one dollar. Pit, half a dollar.
The doors will be opened at half past five o'clock, and the performances begin precisely at seven.
N. B. No person can be admitted in the centre of the Circus, which is exclusively appropriated to the Equestrian Exercises.
No person can be admitted without a ticket, which will serve for the day only.
Days of performance, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1797.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 18.

6 per Cent. 16/10
Deferred 6 per Cent. 16/6 à 13/
5½ per Cent.
4½ per Cent.
3 per Cent. 10/3 à 4

BANK SHARES.

Bank United States, 19 à 20 per cent. advance.
Pennsylvania, 23 à 24
North America, 45

INSURANCE COMPANY SHARES.

I. C. of N. A. 13 dolls. 25 cents per share
Pennsylvania, at par.

Extract of a letter from London, received by the William Penn.

"Our attention, for some days past, has been taken up by a publication from the Bank, signifying it was the order of government that they should decline the payment of specie, to which effect an order of council was issued. The avowed (and I believe genuine) reason is—That country people and others equally pusillanimous have become apprehensive of danger by an invasion, and have in consequence been converting all their property, as far as in their power, into hard-cash. This, of course, has produced a great run for money on the provincial banking establishments; and many of them, on this account, have been under the necessity of stopping payment, tho' possessing sufficient funds to discharge more than treble the amount of their out-standing paper. To prevent therefore the extension of this evil, which would have drained the nation of its circulating medium, to the great embarrassment of all pecuniary transactions, is the reason of this bold and strenuous measure. It has met the approbation and promised support of the greater part of our peers and first rate commoners, as well as a great majority of bankers, merchants, traders, &c. But although its necessity is undoubted, still from the great delicacy which attaches to the credit of the Bank of England (which however has given the most undoubted proof of its abundant solvency) I sincerely hope the restriction will be but of short continuance."

We are informed that Don Joseph Ignatius de Viar, commissioner on the part of his Catholic majesty, and Mathew Clarkson, commissioner on the part of the United States of America, have agreed on the choice of Samuel Breck, of the city of Philadelphia, as the third commissioner, to carry into effect the twenty-first article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, between the United States and his Catholic majesty, for the purpose of terminating all differences on account of the losses sustained by the citizens of the United States, in consequence of their vessels and cargoes having been taken by the subjects of his Catholic majesty, during the late war between Spain and France.

COMMUNICATION.

It is recommended to every person who wishes to obtain correct notions of the intentions, views, and relative strength and weakness of the European nations, to read "*The Politics of the Cabinets of Europe, during the reigns of Louis XV. and XVI.*" Count de Broglio, in a paper in that work, mentioning HOLLAND, observes, "*that it fears every thing, complains of every thing, and defends nothing.*" Such appears to be the line of conduct which our *Gallo-American* democrats recommend to the United States: viz. "to fear France, to suffer every thing from France, to complain of every thing, and to DEFEND NOTHING." This is certainly a policy which would be very gratifying to France, but it is one which must soon reduce us to A COMPLETE DEPENDANCE ON FRANCE.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, May 17.

The House proceeded to the choice of a Chaplain (Dr. Green being nominated) and the ballots of the members having been collected, Messrs. Livingston and Craik were appointed Tellers; when the votes were found to be as follow:—

For Dr. Green,	60
Dr. Priestly,	12
Mr. Carroll,	2
Mr. Helmuth,	1

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the speech of the President of the United States, Mr. Dent in the chair. After the speech had been read by the Clerk,

Mr. Craik said he had prepared a resolution, the same in substance as it had been usual to pass on former similar occasions, which he should submit to the consideration of the House. It was in these words:

"Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a respectful address ought to be presented by the House of Representatives to the President of the United States, in answer to his speech to both Houses of Congress, at the commencement of this session, containing assurances that this House will take into consideration the various and important matters recommended to their attention."

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the committee rose and reported it. The House then took it up and agreed to it.

On motion, Messrs. Venable, Griswold, N. Freeman, Kittera and Rutledge, were appointed a committee to prepare an address accordingly.

Mr. Williams moved that the speech of the President be committed to the committee of the whole House on the state of the union.—Agreed.

No farther business being before the House, a motion was made and carried to adjourn.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

FROM THE SHOP OF
Messrs. COLON & SPONDEE.

ARISTOCRACY.

I HAVE looked into my Entick, and he says, that it is a government by nobles. Heaven preserve us from aristocrats; they would cut all our farms into lordships, and sell us for slaves. So says my neighbor Grumble, and he knows, for he is what they call a dishonorary member of a Jacobin club. But pray, my dear jealous countrymen, are not all kind of ocracys, dreadful things—and are they not running rampant among us?

Yes—there is your

HOGOCRACY:

That is where an igrorant booby has blundered into a great estate, and has the riches, without the education, sentiments, or manners of a gentleman. His pride and insolence form a horrid hogocracy over his poor neighbors.—More happy is the Russian peasant, sold with the land he ploughs to his haughty Boyar, than the tenant, or dependant of such a hogocrat.

Then there is your

PIGOCRACY:

The pigocrat may be known by his long pig's tail, bound with six yards of ribband, his wheat meal and lard upon his head, and his shrill dolorous whine; with these he establishes a tyrannical pigocracy over the blooming generation of young ladies.

Then there is your

RIBOCRACY:

That is, when the married lady discards the bewitching drapery of the skirt, for the immemorable insignia of the man, and rules the conjugal roast—when she neglects the pie and pudding, and scolds politics at her husband's visitors; and after having insulted the patience of the good man by day, awakes him by night to the refreshing eloquence of a curtain lecture. Such a woman has established a Da * * * * * *—I dare not at present say what—as, unhappily, my own dear rib now casts a loving look over my left shoulder.

N. B. My wife is a profound politician—I wish you could hear her talk upon liberty and equality.

Then there is your

MOBOCRACY.

But I beg pardon, this is only a species of Democracy—I say again, heaven preserve us from all ocracys.

To the LOVERS of CIDER.

WHAT would you give to destroy the whole race of the Caterpillar!—Give!—I would give more than I'll say—but it is impossible. I have tried experiments, until I am tired. Yes, you have tried flaming tow and lamp oil; you have shot their nests to pieces, with your musket, and pulled them down with your long forked pole; and all this you have done, on rainy days, when the caterpillars were mostly within their nests—and you have found, to your mortification, that they would often repair their nests the next day, or if you decreased the number for the present season, they were, after all your pains, as numerous the next.

NOW MIND ME.

You have often observed that, at a certain time in the summer, the caterpillars appear to quit their nests entirely, and even the trees, and wander over the fields and on the fences. This generally happens, the latter end of June, or the beginning of July. Be that as it may, when ever this happens, do you take the old dried nest, break it open, and within it you will find a little pod, somewhat like the silk worm's cone; destroy that pod, for it contains the parent of the next year's race of caterpillars; which like the queen bee, produce, the whole family. This must be done, soon after the caterpillar quits the nest—for out of this pod comes a millar fly, who forms round and upon the small branches of the apple, or wild cherry tree, the latter she seems to prefer, a number of little cells, in which she deposits her eggs, and then covers them with a gluey substance, which effectually preserves them, until the next spring—*hinc illius ortus.* Hence springs the caterpillar family.

Now let the farmers, in a town, or vicinity, agree to search for the proper time, and effectually to destroy these pods, and my word for it, their neighbourhood shall be a land of Goshen the next year.

U. UNDERHILL.

An equalization of weights and measures being accomplished throughout France, a new classification of terms is adopted. The above equalization is upon decimal principles, and so far, correct; but in the French coinage of words to express the different measures, we hear the gypsey stile, and classical ears are wounded with the guttural sounds of "decagramme," "hectogramme," "myriagramme," and "kiliogramme." The last word, we think bears no very obscure relation to the new order of things in France.

Greenleaf, printer of the Argus, a *republican* paper at New York, has been tried before the circuit court of the United States for a libel, found guilty, and fined seven hundred dollars. May the punishment operate in terrorem, and may there ever be energy enough in our government to crush the cockatrices of sedition.

The late successes of the French in Italy were celebrated at Kensington, near Philadelphia, by a junto of Gallo Americans, who, in the red tide of *liberty*, in the flowing bumper of Buonaparte washed away diferetion and the image of their native country.

From the NEW WORLD.

By the late arrivals from Spain, we have received an official Census of that kingdom, stated at full length. It suggests so many interesting views of the situation of Spain, that we present a translated abstract of it to the readers of the New World.

The Census was taken in the year 1787, and it appears that the number of souls then amounted to 10,268,150, viz.—

Males,	5,109,172
Females,	5,158,978
	10,268,150

Part of this population is divided into the following classes, viz.—

Males belonging to various religious orders and institutions,	62,249
Females, do.	33,630
Managers of the church property,	13,244
Do. of subordinate church affairs,	10,774
Gentry,	480,589
Advocates or lawers,	5,917
Scriveners, notaries and clerks,	9,611
Scholars,	50,994
Husbandmen,	907,197
Day labourers,	964,571
Merchants and traders,	34,339
Manufacturers,	39,750
Handicraft-men or mechanics,	270,989
Servants,	280,092
Persons in the pay of the king,	36,465
Persons with military privileges,	77,884
Dependents on the inquisition,	2,705
Sewarts or agents of religious orders,	4,127
Religious dependents on alms,	1,844
Paupers craving charity,	7,030
Male students in colleges,	6,430
Female, do.	1,298
Poor in hospitals, employed,	5,573
Infirm or disabled men in hospitals,	7,699
Infirm or disabled women in do.	3,283
Lunatics (men)	359
Do. (women)	336
Persons keeping religious houses to entertain their brethren travelling,	616
Men in do.	3,831
Women in do.	4,937
Boys in do.	1,926
Girls in do.	1,753
Persons employed in keeping the prisons.	124
Male prisoners,	1,205
Female do.	650
Persons employed in keeping the Foundling hospitals.	173
Male children in these hospitals,	3,530
Female do. in do.	2,811

The whole population consists of

Unmarried males,	2,926,229
Unmarried females,	2,753,224
Married men,	*1,947,165
Married women,	*1,943,496
Widowers,	235,778
Widows,	562,258

There are in Spain.

11,972	Parishes.
2,067	Religions houses for the men.
2,122	Do. for the women.
213	Colleges.
773	Hospitals.
26	Prisons.
51	Foundling Hospitals.
145	Cities.
4,572	Towns.
13,790	Villages.
1,511	Deserted places.

The population of 1787, exceeded that of 1768, and 1769, by 960,346 soules.

* The causes of the difference between the number of married men and women are not assigned.

HARTFORD, May 15.

On Thursday last the general election of the state of Connecticut was celebrated in this city. The day being pleasant, a large concourse of strangers attended this joyous anniversary.

About twelve o'clock the procession, in the usual order, moved from the state-house to the north Presbyterian meeting-house, when an excellent sermon, peculiarly adapted to the occasion, was delivered to a crowded audience, by the Rev. Dr. Lewis, of Greenwich. The procession was preceded by a band of music, a company of Cadets, commanded by major Day; and escorted by a company of horse; both of which companies exhibited proofs of a strict attention to discipline, and reflected honor on their respective officers.

After the usual exercises of the day, the votes for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Assistants being counted, it appeared that the following gentlemen were chosen, viz.

His Excellency OLIVER WOLCOTT, Esquire, Governor.

The Honorable JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor.

William Williams, Joseph P. Cook, William Hillhouse, John Treadwell, Roger Newberry, Heman Swift, Jonathan Ingersol, Thomas Grosvenor, Thomas Seymour, Aaron Austin, Jeremiah Wadsworth, David Daggett, Esquires, Assistants.

Andrew Kingsbury, Esq. Treasurer; Samuel Wyllys, Esq. Secretary.

SPEECH

Of his Excellency Governor WOLCOTT, to both Houses of the Legislature on Friday last.

Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentleman of the House of Representatives,

BY the favor of Divine Providence the internal affairs of the state continue prosperous and happy. The unprovoked aggressions, made under the authority of the French nation, on our external commerce, by which we are affected in common with the other of the United States, have occasioned such an extensive destruction of property, and diminution of the national revenue, that the losses resulting therefrom will admit of no easy calculation. Should these depredations continue, the reduction of our exports, and of the prices of our productions, and the check which will be given to enterprize and industry, will be injuries which will be very sensibly felt. There are, however, evils of still greater magnitude which this conduct is probably intended to produce; but which it will be more in the power of our country to prevent.

We may trust that no sacrifices will be thought too dear to be made, rather than resign our national character, and our absolute independence.

As the obtaining of redress for national injuries, and providing for our general security, are subjects which fall under the cognizance of our national government, no other duties are therefore incumbent on us relative thereto, but, as members of the union, to carry into effect such measures as the national administration shall prescribe. It may however, be expedient to attend to such equipments of the military force of the state as may place it in a condition to act most extensively when legally required; and to provide such necessary means for our local defence as the national government may not probably afford.

By the last returns of the militia of the state, there can be no doubt but there are many valuable arms in their hands, though not an adequate supply of such as may be depended upon for actual service. There appeared to be a very considerable deficiency of cartridges; owing, it is said, to the great scarcity and dearness of powder. The other equipments are very considerable, but not complete.

It appears that some of the Matross Companies are provided with brass field pieces; but that others are but partially supplied. None probably with powder and ball sufficient for actual service. Justice requires me to observe that great military ambition, and regard to subordination appear in the militia, and that no doubt exists of their promptitude to defend, when required, those rights which they were constituted to preserve.

It is further proper for me to notice, that there are no military magazines established in the state; and, although the general government has offered some protection to the important port of New-London, yet, that we have a number of other ports in the state of considerable consequence, which are not furnished with such heavy and efficicat artillery as are necessary for their effectual defence.

In this view of our military arrangements and equipments, and the general aspect of our national affairs, I submit to the wisdom of the legislature the expediency of appropriating such part of our resources as may be necessary to place the state in a more adequate condition of defence.

We shall be happy if there be ground to believe that better reflections will restrain the pursuits of the nation by whose conduct we more especially suffer. But, when a nation shall assume the power to limit and direct the commerce of every neutral nation on which they can make an impression, and manifest their first hostile designs by acts of general plunder, not only in violation of the laws of nature and nations, but of treaties and a professed friendship, it will be difficult to ascertain any known principles by which their conduct will be regulated, or the limits they will impose on their ambition.

It cannot be doubted but the agents and partizans of the French nation have long endeavored to involve this country in the calamities of war;—and finding that our national administration could neither be influenced nor controled, they have sedulously attempted to alienate the confidence and affections of the people from it. To effect this purpose they have assailed the character of the late supreme Executive of our nation—a character precious to America, and which will be revered as long as moral excellence shall be known and respected by mankind.

This nation has also refused, with circumstances of indignity, to give audience to a minister lately sent to them from this country, charged with the most friendly embassy.

Although we may be assured that the United States will wish to maintain the neutral ground which they have wisely assumed, and will deprecate the calamities of a war; yet, under such an accumulation of untoward circumstances, has it not become our duty to prepare for a serious state of things?

Should matters be brought to the last necessity, we cannot doubt but the Genius of America, that Genius which the Almighty inspired to vindicate our liberties and assert our independence, will exert itself with the most active energy, and will convince the world that America, determined to be free, will never dispute about the *qualifications* of a master.

We are happy in our confidence in the wisdom and rectitude of the person to whom the national executive power is at present committed. His wisdom and stability has been often manifested, upon most important and trying occasions, in support of the liberties, the honor and independence of our country; and we have the satisfaction to know that foreign influence had no share in his appointment.

There has been a diversity of opinion concerning the relative rank of some of the militia, from whence inconveniencies have resulted. To obviate uncertainty in this respect, I would recommend to the consideration of the legislature the expediency of ascertaining by an act of government, the military rank, so far as it is not already established by the grades of office.

To whatever conclusions, gentlemen, your deliberations shall lead, to promote the interest, happiness and security of the state, you will please to be assured, will meet with my most hearty concurrence, and that I shall be happy to render you every assistance in my power, to facilitate the business of the session.

By this day's Mail.

NEW YORK, May 17.

Died, on Sunday morning in the 57th year of his age, WALTER LIVINGSTON, Esq. of the Manor of Livingston. He for many years represented this state in the Congress of the United States, under the old confederation; and was one of the Commissioners of the board of treasury.

BANK of ALBANY.

An Election was held in the Directors room on Tuesday last, for the choice of thirteen Directors, to manage the concerns of the Bank for the current year; and on an estimate of the ballot, it appeared that the following gentlemen were elected, viz.

Abraham Ten Broeck, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Goldsbrow Bunyar, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Jacob Vanderheyden, Barent Blecker, Elisha Kane, Philip Van Rensselaer, James Caldwell, Robert M'Clallen, John C. Cuyler, Abraham Van Veghten, George Pearson.

Abraham Ten Broeck, Esq. President.

CONMUNICATION.

We hear thaa Col. Bauman of the artillery of the city and county, and all the officers of that regiment have resigned their commissions.

Quere. What could induce the officers of this respectable corps, unanimoasly, to send in their commissions? This being a circumstance very interesting to the militia and the public at large, it is expected they will be indulged with a statement of the facts (from some quarter) that have produced this extraordinary measure.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.		Days.
Ship William Penn,	Josiah,	London, 42
Nancy,	Lord,	Liverpool, 42
Philadelphia,	Bliss,	Bristol, 42
Liberty,	Roule,	Naples, 67
Brig Fair American,	Stokes,	Naples, 65
Sch'r Swallow,	Doane,	Gonaives, 11
Brig Charlton,	Bishop,	Gonaives, 15
Houlbrooke,	Mc Call,	Hamburgh, 49
Liberty,	Duvar,	Alexandria, 4
Eliza,	Hitchcock,	Windsor, N. S. 14
Schooner Nelly,	Dillingham,	Gonaives, 14
Friendwip,	Odlin,	Jacquemel, 19
Hannah,	Pippinay,	Salem, 13
Sloop Eagle,	Earle,	R. Island 3

Brig Mentor, Forrester, of this port, is arrived at Belfast from North-Carolina. Ship Warren, Church, sailed with the Philadelphia, for this port.

Arrived the Brig Houlbrook, M'Call, from Hamburgh, left there March 25.

Ship Adrastus, Pease, for this Port for Freight
Active, Blair, do. to sail soon
Brig Mary, Earle, do. do.

Capt. M'Call sailed in company with the Mary, Rice, arrived the 9th inst. at Portsmouth, N. H.—Capt. M'Call does not confirm the account said to be brought by the Mary, respecting Mr. Pinckney.

These arrivals bring no news.

The America, captain Ewing, landed her passengers at Dover.

The ship Thomas, captain Holland, was to leave Liverpool first tide after the Nancy.

Captain Lord, of the sloop May Flower, from Antigua, mentions, that captain Mitford, of the frigate, came out to convoy a number of American vessels, and engaged to accompany them as far as lat. 22, but returned in three days, and brought in with him the ship Maria, captain Cornel Ferris, of New-York, re-taken from a French privateer, on her passage from Demarara. Captain Mitford reversed the Maria's colours, which excited much disgust among the inhabitants of Antigua, and the president of the island expressed his pointed disapprobation of the insult.

Captain Lord spoke the ship Minerva, of Nantucket, a whaler, from Brazil, out 16 months.

Captain Stoy, of the Amiable Creole, from Port-au-Prince, mentions that the British were about attacking the town of Leogane, and that the Queen ship of war had sailed, with the intention of anchoring close to the forts. If the land and sea forces do not again become jealous about the plunder, and the latter leave the former in the moment of victory, this important post may fall into the hands of the British.

Captain Tatem, of the brig Pennsylvania, from St. Thomas's in 18 days, informs, that the day before his departure a vessel arrived, which brought intelligence of Porto Rico having been captured by the British.

Arrived schooner Swallow, Doane, 18 days from Gonaives. Captain Doane informs that general Toussaint Louverture is appointed chief of the civil and military department of French St. Domingo, and had gone to the Cape to stop the iniquitous proceedings of those monsters the civil commissioners, in the condemnation of the American vessels.

On her passage from Gonaives to St Thomas, last winter, the Swallow was taken by the Kitty Sheen privateer, and carried into the New Algiers, Tortola, where both vessel and cargo were condemned, though the whole belonged to native American citizens. However for a valuable consideration the hon. *judge Leonard reversed the decree and delivered up both.* Captain Doane says, that during his stay at Tortola, upwards of £.200,000 American property was condemned there.

The following ships were spoken by the ship Charlotte, captain Bell, from Greenock: April 11, in lat. 41, 58, long. 40. W. spoke the ship Almomack, of George-Town, from Norfolk and bound to Amsterdam, out 13 days, all well; May 3d, spoke the brig Venus, captain Lunt, lat. 39, 42, long. 64 W. from Newburyport and bound to St. Thomas, out 6 days, all well; May 4th, spoke the brig Fanny and Betsey, captain Shaclock, lat. 38, 44, N. long. 73, 32, W. from port Glasgow, and bound for Norfolk, all well.

PROVIDENCE, May 13.

Thursday evening arrived the brig Maria, capt. Whitney, in 34 days from Cayenne. By him we are advised of the seizure and prompt condemnation of the brig Peace, capt. Samuel Allen, of this port; vessel, cargo, and specie on board, valued at 25,000 dollars. Capt. Allen was from Dover, bound for Surinam, but touched at Cayenne, where he had been several days before the seizure was made. The pretext was, his being from an English port.

Same day arrived the ship Susan, captain Pierce, in 148 days from Calcutta. On the 15th ult. in lat. 19, 40, N. long. 54, 20, W. spoke the ship Rebecca, of Newbury-Port, George Dewel, master, 32 days from Teneriffe, bound to Jamaica—she was in a leaky condition, being obliged to have one pump constantly working, to keep the ship free.

Arrived at BALTIMORE, May 16.

Ship Maryland, Captain Graybell, from Batavia, and St. Helena, 118 days—sugar, coffee and spices—Robert Oliver and Brothers. Lat. 21, long. 59, spoke sloop Nancy, Mitchel, from Baltimore to the West Indies; same time spoke a brig from North Carolina to St. Thomas's.

Brig Eleanor, Captain Philips, 23 day, from Guadaloupe.

Sloop Robert and William, Captain Colthard, 18 days from Port-au-Prince.

Schooner Brothers, Captain White, 18 days from Port-au-Prince.

Brig Fell's Point, Captain Creghton, 18 days from Cape Nichola Mole.

The ships Aurora and Jane and brig Hannah are in the bay, bound up.

New-York, May 16.

ARRIVED.		DAYS.
Ship Jay,	Dyre,	Dublin 40
Swan,	Woodham,	Liverpool 59
Brig Hannah,	Edenton,	St. Thomas 16
Lewis,	King,	Aux Cayes 16
Nancy,	Johnson,	New-Providence 12
Matilda,	Warner,	Philadelphia 16
Schr. Fanny	Bridger, Dunn,	do. 4
Regulator,	Robins,	Aux Cayes 17

Capt. King, in 16 days from Aux-Cayes, informs, that a few days before he sailed, Gen. Rigaud, with 9000 brigands, made an attack on Irois, and was defeated with great loss.

Captain Fowler, of the schooner Sally, arrived on Monday evening, after a passage of 14 days from St. Bartholomews. On the 27th April was brought in there the schooner West, John West, master, from North Carolina, by an English privateer, which had taken her from the French privateer Flying Fish; the governor immediately ordered her restoration to her captain, as well as the captain's clothes which had been plundered from him by the French privateer; also was captured to windward of Martinique, the barque Mercury; Zebediah Farnham, master, from Demarara, and bound for Kennebeck river, which was retook on the 22d of April, by a British frigate to windward of Dominico. On the 30th, captain Fowler was brought to by a French privateer; they made him hoist out his boat and bring his papers on board—after examining them they permitted him to proceed. May 6, in lat. 26, N. and long. 67. 25, W. spoke the brig Defiance, captain Whidby, out of Potomac 15 days, all well. On the 15th, spoke the British sloop of war Alliance, a convoy to the American vessels from Cape Nichola Mole, to the Capes of Philadelphia.

Imported in the ship Pigou,
And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson
Imperial
} TEAS

April 20. eotf

Canal Lottery,
No. II.

Scheme of a Lottery,

Authorized by an act, entitled, "an act to enable the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehannah navigation, to raise, by way of Lottery, the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of completing the works, in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

		Dollars
1	Prize of twenty thousand dollars,	20,000
1	of ten thousand dollars,	10,000
5	of four thousand dollars each, to be paid to the possessors of the five numbers first out of the wheel on the last day's drawing, at which time there shall not be less than 500 numbers undrawn,	20,000
10	of two thousand dollars each,	20,000
20	of one thousand dollars each,	20,000
43	of five hundred dollars each,	21,500
100	of two hundred dollars each,	20,000
100	of one hundred dollars each,	10,000
220	of fifty dollars each,	11,000
29500	of five dollars each,	147,500
30,000	Tickets at ten dollars each.	300,000

Six dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of sale.

All prizes shall be paid ten days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded within 12 months after the drawing is finished, of which public notice will be given, shall be considered as relinquished for the use of the Canal and applied accordingly.

At a Meeting of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal Navigation—and the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal,

Resolved, That Joseph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standish Forde, Francis West, James M'Crea, John Miller, jun. and William Montgomery, be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of disposing of the tickets; which committee shall deposit this money in bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the Lottery.

We the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to superintend the drawing of the Lottery, inform the public, that the tickets are now rolling up, and that the drawing will positively commence on Mondaythe 29th of May next.

Frederick Kuhl,
James Ash,
George Budd.

Philad. April 17, 1797. 2aw

Tickets at six dollars each to be had of the managers, or at the canal office, near the bank of the United States.

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable three story Brick House;

SITUATE in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennsylvania, the lot on which it stands, together with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-street. The house is about 50 feet in front on Lodge-alley, and about 42 feet in depth, the adjoining lot is about 96 feet front on Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-street, being a street which leads from Chesnut-street and Carter's alley into Dock-street at the horse market. The house consists of ten lodging rooms, with six fire places, two dining rooms, one of them forty feet in length, the other about thirty-four feet, each containing two fire places, two parlours and a large kitchen, with extensive cellars under, and garrets over the whole, a privilege of a vacant lot of ground to the eastward between this house and the bank, a pump of excellent water in the yard, a handsome piazza fronting the vacant lot, and a frame stable and dwelling house on Goforth-street. The premises now rent for £.318 per annum. To be sold clear of all incumbrances.

For terms apply to *John Clement Stocker.*
April 20 3awtf

For Sale,

At the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chesnut-street,

The last Report of the late Secretary of the Treasury; being a brief history of the state of financial concerns of the United States.

The Proceedings of the Executive of the United States respecting the western insurrection: Containing many facts and circumstances no where else to be found. 50 cents.

The Letter of Mr. Pickering to our minister in France. 37 1-2 cents.

An Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the year 1795.

A few copies of the volume for 1794 may be had to complete setts.

D'Ivernois' account of the Revolution in Geneva. 12 1-2 cents.

April 3. §

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]
A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.
By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.
May 15 §

To be sold cheap,

To close an adventure,
7 Bales Baftas
2 ditto Cossas
Apply at the Store of
Mordecai Lewis.
May 16 co2w

Venereal Complaints,

PUNCTUALLY attended to in every stage of that disease, without the use of mercury or restraint of diet, in any case recent and simple, on application at No. 113, Chesnut-street, opposite the United States bank, or at No. 170, South Water-street, between Spruce and Pine-streets, where he has opened an office for the better accommodation of his patients.

But in Lues Venerea confirmed, Doctor Morgan pledges himself, that no system of cure (however specious) can be effectual without mercury, and that all the known rules of practice for these two centuries past, and united experience affirms, that any substitute for it is but nugatory, and any mode of practice to the contrary must be futile and deceptious.

Nevertheless, he undertakes, however complicated the case, to effect a cure without inconvenience or injury to the patient's constitution, and in time not generally experienced or expected.

N B. Regular attendance at the office in Water-street, from the hour of nine o'clock in the morning until one, and from three o'clock in the evening until seven; but any other time at his dwelling house, in Chesnut-street.

May 16. dtf

A New Work.

PROPOSALS

For printing and publishing, by subscription, The

History of Pennsylvania,

IN North-America, from the original institution and settlement of that province, under the first proprietor and governor, WILLIAM PENN, in 1681, 'till after the year 1742; with

AN INTRODUCTION.
Respecting the Life of W. PENN,
Prior to the grant of that Province, and the religious Society of the people called Quakers; with the FIRST RISE of the NEIGHBORING COLONIES, more particularly of WEST-NEW-JERSEY, and the Settlement of the DUTCH and SWEDES on DELAWARE.

To which is added,
A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROVINCE.

And of the general state, in which it flourished, principally between the years 1760 and 1770. The whole including a variety of things, useful and interesting to be known, respecting that country in early time, &c. With an appendix.
Written principally between the years 1776 and 1780,
By ROBERT PROUD.

"Pulchrum est benefacere reipublicæ, etiam benedicere haud absurdum est, vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet."
Sal. Catalin.

"Sed cum plerique arbitrentur res bellicas majores esse quam urbanas, minuenda est hæc opinio."
Cic. Off.

(Entered according to law.)

"WILLIAM PENN, the great legislator of the Quakers, (in Pennsylvania) had the success of a conqueror, in establishing and defending his colony, among savage tribes, without ever drawing the sword; the goodness of the most benevolent rulers, in treating his subjects as his own children; and the tenderness of an universal father, who opened his arms to all mankind without distinction of sect or party. In his Republic it was not his religious creed, but personal merit, that entitled every member of society to the protection and emolument of the State."
Essay on Toleration, by Arthur O'Leary.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, neatly bound and lettered, both in sheep and calf, for the choice of the subscribers; on paper similar to that of the conditions, *as published in the Subscription papers.*

II. The head of William Penn, handsomely engraved, will be prefixed to the first, and a map or sketch of Pennsylvania, and the parts adjacent, to the second volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be four dollars and an half in sheep, and five dollars in calf;—one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, two dollars on the delivery of the first volume, and the remainder on the delivery of the second.

IV. When one thousand copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press and finished with all convenient expedition.

Subscriptions will be received by Zachariah Poulson, jun. Printer, No. 80, Chesnut-street, and at the Philadelphia Library in Fifth-street; by Isaac Collins, Printer, and Joseph James, Merchant, New-York; by John P. Pleasants and George W. Field, Merchants, Baltimore; and by other persons both in town and country.

February 18. tu&f

To be sold or let,

And immediate possession given,
A genteel two story Brick House;

SITUATE on the upper end of Broad-street, in the city of Burlington, with four rooms and an entry on each floor, good cellars under the whole, a pump in the yard, a garden and court yard, containing nearly half an acre under good fence, with a stable adjoining the yard. The whole property is in good order.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Burlington, who will give a credit for a considerable part of the purchase money if good security is given.

William Coxe, jun.
May 17. 2awtf

Just received,

And for sale by Isaac Harvey, jun. No. 5, South Water-street,
A parcel of prime Rice; also,
Trinidad and Cayenne Cotton
Coffee in Barrels and Bags
Spanish Hides and Beef.
4th mo. 25. 1797. d4w

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have strong reasons to believe that the following evidences of shares in the Bank of the United States have been lost on their way from England—and give this public notice, that application will be made at the proper offices for a renewal of the same, viz.

No. 2077 issued in lieu of No. 9705 to 9790 5 shares
No. 2159 do. 16137, 16141 5 shares.
10 shares sent by the Polly, Capt. Clements, to Norfolk
No. 1687 issued in lieu of No. 6728 to 6732 5 shares
No. 1137 do. 566 to 570 5 shares
No. 1711 do. 6266 to 6270 5 shares
No. 2740 do. 7668 to 7672 5 shares
20 shares sent by the ship Friends, Capt. Calver, to Norfolk.

The whole issued on the 1st July, 1794, to John Barker Church and accompanied with powers of transfer to the Subscribers.

In the months of October and November last they were forwarded to us by Findlay Bannatyne and Co. of London. Both of the ships it appears from the public prints have been carried into the West-Indies by the French and condemned, from which it is apprehended the papers are destroyed. Steps have been taken to prevent the improper transfer of the above shares.

Gabriel Wood & Co.
March 31.

Advertisement.

WHEREAS I am informed that two bonds given by me to Stockley Donelson in July in the year 1795, for about six thousand one hundred and ten pounds Virginia currency each, have been transferred by the said Donelson and others, and that it is intended to offer the said bonds for sale at auction; I think it my duty to inform the public, what the circumstances are under which the said bonds were given, and leave those who are in possession of them, or to whom they may be offered, to judge of the probability of their being paid.

In June 1795, Samuel Love, Josiah Watson and myself entered into contract that I should go to the S. Western Territory (now the state of Tennessee) for the purpose of making a purchase of lands in that country; the terms on which the purchase was to be made, were defined in our agreement, and fifteen days by stipulation were given said Samuel Love and Josiah Watson, after I should inform them of any purchases I should make to determine whether they would be partners in it.

I made a purchase of lands of the said Stockley Donelson but not on the terms, to which I was limited by the said agreement with Samuel Love, Josiah Watson and myself—and although the purchase exceeded in price, and was not on the credit agreed on, I thought the bargain a good one, and supposed Samuel Love and Josiah Watson would join me in it. I therefore signed bonds for the payments, in the same manner as I should have done, if I had been certain Mr. Love and Mr. Watson would have ratified and confirmed them; because I did not chuse as I meant to give them an option of taking part of the said lands, to become solely responsible for the payments, if they should determine to accept my offer of part. On my return those gentlemen refused to be concerned at all in my purchase, and as I had received the deeds jointly in our names, they when requested immediately conveyed to me, so that I stood wholly possessed of the lands, and solely responsible for payments.

At the time I made the purchase of Mr. Donelson, I informed him with whom and in what manner I was concerned, and that Mr. Love and Mr. Watson becoming responsible for the payments, depended entirely on themselves.

The purchase I made was to the amount of upwards of 70,000 dollars, one thousand dollars were paid in cash, six thousand dollars in sixty day bills, and upwards of twenty thousand dollars in goods the fall following the purchase. The two bonds above alluded to were given, one payable in October ninety-six, the other in October ninety-seven. Those two last bonds were given on the conditions expressed in an agreement delivered at the same time, and dated the same day with the said bonds, the substance of which is, that the said bonds were not to be paid, or any part thereof until it appeared to the satisfaction of the obligors, that all incumbrances of every nature and kind whatsoever were removed from the lands and every part thereof, which I had purchased of Mr. Donelson More than one half of the lands, and those of the best quality, the Indian claim is not yet extinguished to, and possession cannot of course be taken of them.

This incumbrance, perhaps, it was expected when the contract was made would be removed, before the said bonds or either of them became due.

There are other obstacles of less magnitude, which must be removed before either of the said bonds will be paid.

At the time the said bonds were given it was agreed by Mr. Donelson that he would not dispose of them, until it was clearly known that there were no incumbrances on the lands. It is not necessary, I should say, how, he has been induced to violate this part of our agreement. I have complied with the agreements on my part to be done, agreeable to the letter and meaning of my contract, and shall continue to comply with my contract on the plainly-expressed and unequivocal terms on which it was made. Any person interested in the payment of the said bonds may have on application a copy of the counter agreement herein alluded to. I have only to add, that I was very much surprized in a short time after the said bonds were given to be applied to, to know if they would be paid; at that time and whenever after I have been spoken to on the subject, I have informed those applying of the nature of the circumstances on which the payment depended, and I have never failed to declare in the most free and unrestricted manner the *true* nature of my enagements with Mr. Donelson.

John Love.
Alexandria, April 28th, 1797.

Benjamin & Jacob Johnson,
No. 147 Market Street, Philadelphia,

HAVE just received by the Connecticut and other late arrivals from Liverpool, a general assortment of well chosen

DRY GOODS,

For the ensuing Season, for sale on the lowest terms for cash or the common credit.

A large collection of Books at their usually moderate prices.

4th month, 25th, 1797, tw&f4

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

About seven thousand acres of land,

the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO,

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8 w3m

JOHN CRAIG

HAS just imported from Rotterdam, via St. Thomas, and for sale on reasonable terms by the package,

Platillas Royal
Haerlem and German linens
Rouens
Post and Pro Patria Paper
Wafers
Quills
Oziers for Hoops, in Bundles
Coffee Bags

He has also for Sale,

Best Red Clover Seed
Old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use
Teneriffe Wine of first and second Quality
Coffee in Bags and Hogsheads
Jamaica Spirits
Connecticut Turpentine Soap
Window Glass
Two Trunks of best Patent, Silk and Cotton Hosiery

April 18. 4aw

City of Washington.

SCHEME
Of the Lottery, No. II,
For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house			20,000	dollars,
& cash			30,000, are	50,000
1	ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1	ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1	ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1	ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1	ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1	cash prize of			10,000
2	do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10	do.	1,000		10,000
20	do.	500		10,000
00	do.	100		10,000
200	do.	50		10,000
400	do.	25		10,000
1,000	do.	20		20,000
15,000	do.	10		150,000
16,739	Prizes.			
33,261	Blanks.			
50,000	Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

*** Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

For Sale,

ON board the ship MOLLY, John Frost, master from Liverpool, laying at Walnut-street wharf

6000 bushels of fine stoved Salt,

And QUEEN'S WARE, well assorted,
By PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.
WHO HAVE IN STORE, ALSO FOR SALE,
100 Boxes White Havanna Sugars
Imperial and Hyson } TEAS
17 tubs Quicksilver
2 chests Bandanno Handkerchiefs

A few chests Manchester Goods well assorted in corduroys, thicksets, ginghams, muslinets, dimities, &c. 2 Trunks black sewing silk,
180 Crates queens ware, well assorted,
10 Tons sheet lead,
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points,
London particular and India market } Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
30 pipes, 10 hhds. Teneriffe Wine,
10 pipes choice Port ditto,
31 casks yellow paint,
7 boxes 12 bundles writing slates,
1 box ink-stands & note presses,
Sail canvas assorted No. 1 à 8.

May 4. dtf

Now Landing,

At Pratt's wharf,
FROM on board the ship Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Rafer, from Bourdeaux,

CLARET in casks
Ditto in cases
White Wine Vinegar
Red Skins in boxes

For Sale by
Rundle & Leech.
May 15 §

Important Public Document.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
And for Sale
At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,
No. 119 Chesnut-Street,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS]
A FEW COPIES OF THE
RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES
OF THE UNITED STATES,
For the Year 1795,—
Being the LATEST Period to which an account can be made up.
February 22. §.

To be rented,

A Range of STORES on Morton's wharf. Possession may be had immediately.
Enquire of
KEARNY WHARTON,
109 South Water-street.
May 1

NOTICE.

IF JOSEPH WESSELS, formerly of London, who came passenger in the ship Factor, to Philadelphia, in the year 1794, will apply at No. 197 Market-street, he will hear of something to his advantage. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received.
May 12 *

For Sale,

A pair of Good Black Carriage Horses,
Which may be seen by application at No. 124, Spruce Street, between Second and Third.
May 12. §.

TO BE SOLD,

The time of a likely NEGRO BOY,
Thirteen years of age, and has about fourteen years to serve. Enquire at the office of this gazette.
April 27. §

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary;
Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establisher of the veterenary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentleman, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

Nov. 5. tth&t.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,
A Lot of Land;

SITUATED in Mount-Holly, in the county of Burlington, in New-Jersey, lately occupied by Francis Bullus, Esquire, upon which are an excellent brick house, two stories high, with four convenient rooms on each floor, also a good stable, carriage house and other buildings. The situation is valuable for business of any kind, and at least equal to any other in the town.

The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser. Apply to William Rossell, Esquire, John Perry, or Richard Coxe, merchants, in Mount-Holly, or to the Subscriber, in the city of Burlington.

JOSEPH M'ILVAINE.
Burlington, 27th April May 5—§3w

Laws of the U. S.

SWIFT's EDITION.
Just Published,
Price 6 dollars, 3 vol. 12mo.
Sold by W. Young, Mills and Son, H. and P. Rice, M. Carey, R. Campbell and Co.

Laws of the United States,

From the commencement of the Federal Government to the end of the last Session of Congress, which terminated March 3, 1797.

THIS edition, published under an order of Congress of the United States, has many peculiar advantages. In the former one, each volume had a separate index, which rendered the reference in all cases, difficult and troublesome, and in many almost impossible. The indexes were, moreover, very injudiciously compiled. On the contrary, in the present edition, there is one copious, luminous index, compiled by Zephaniah Swift, Esq. referring to all the volumes, and comprising in itself a complete digest of all the laws of the United States.

May 3. w&s7t

For Sale,

TWO LOTS OF GROUND in Kensington, on the south side of Hanover-street, containing thirty-six feet in breadth and one hundred and sixty-seven and a half feet in depth to a twenty feet alley For further information enquire at No. 37, Arch-street.
March 18. eodtf

An excellent Stand for Business,

With Stock suitable thereto.

THE subscribers, assignees of Joseph Meisson, offer for sale all the stock of goods on hand, lately belonging to said Meisson, consisting of a great variety of liquors, groceries, &c. Any person wishing to engage in business as a grocer, will have an opportunity of purchasing the whole of the retail store on reasonable terms, and can immediately get possession of it, at the corner of Strawberry alley and Chesnut-street, which has been long known as an excellent stand for that line of business. If not sold in ten days, the whole of that, with a large quantity of wines, St. Croix and New-England rum, &c. &c. will be put up to public auction.

For terms apply to
David Walker,
Wm. Buckley, or
Samuel Keith.
May 10 6

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon at any time,

THAT forcible and well improved water works on Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware;

CONSISTING OF

A large, convenient Slitting Mill,
In complete order, having several pair of rolls and cutters of every size.

A large, Stone Merchant Mill,
Having three pair burr stones, boulting works, corn kiln and every other necessary apparatus.

A Saw Mill,
In the best order, and a pair of timber wheels.

A Smith's Shop and Tools.

To accommodate these works there is a large commodious stone dwelling house, kitchen and wash house and a number of dwelling houses for workmen, with gardens adjoining; two large stone stables, two stone coal houses, and a cooper's shop, with meadow and pasture grounds.

If the tenant chuses he may have the opportunity to purchase an excellent team of five horses, waggon, coal carriages and bed, with a stock of coal in the coal houses sufficient to manufacture three hundred tons of iron.—Apply to
RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWES,
No. 7, South Water-street.